NEW SOUTH WALES

DIGEST OF CURRENT STATISTICS

- - - - - - - - - - - - - - -

N.S.W. Digest of Current Statistics

Library

Apparently the first page has come off this.

GENERAL

New South Wales employment in December 1961 and January 1962 showed some increase but with the influx of school leavers the number of unplaced applicants for employment reached a new peak. Some increase over the level of 1961 was recorded in January 1962 for new motor vehicle registrations, sales in large Sydney stores and output of basic items such as coal, power and steel, but other factory production and new building projects continued to lag behind last year. The demand for bank and hire purchase credit remained comparatively low, leaving the banking system in a highly liquid position. The pastoral and dairy industries have benefited from ample summer rains. After remaining steady for some months the wool price took a marked upward turn in the first half of February, and during that period share prices also advanced strongly.

PART I: EMPLOYMENT AND NON-RURAL INDUSTRIES

EMPLOYMENT (See also Graph p. 185)

Employment statistics up to January 1962 (see next page) show a partial recovery from the downward trend of the first eight months of 1961.

Civilian employment in New South Wales (excluding defence forces, rural workers and women domestics) rose by 1200 during December 1961, to a total of 1,194,500. Some seasonal rise towards the end of the year is usual, and the increase of 20,600 in the four months ended December 1961 was rather less than in the corresponding periods of 1960 (20,800) or 1959 (22,300). The December 1961 total remained 1½ percent. less than a year earlier, with Government employment up by 4 percent. and private employment down by 3 percent.

CIVIL EMPLOYMENT	New South Wales					Australia
	Males	Females	Government	Private	TOTAL	TOTAL Persons
			Persons			
1959 - August	820,400	322,300	270,300	872.800	1,143,100	2,952,700
November	830,900	333,200	270,200	893,900	1,164,100	2,991,100
December	832,800	332,600	269,900	895,500	1,165,400	2,990,900
1960 - August	849,400	342,100	272,500	919,000	1,191,500	3,055,300
November	859,500	349,600	273,700	935,400	1,209,100	3,087,000
December	862,000	350,300	274,800	937,500	1,212,300	3,087,500
1961 - August	838,600	335,300	285,500	888,400	1,173,900	3,007,400
November	848,100	345,200	286,000	907,300	1,193,300	3,040,400
December	849,300	345,200	286,200	908,300	1,194,500	3,036,900
	Percent. Rise (Fall -) = Year ended December					
1958	0.5	1.0	2.0	...	0.6	1.3
1959	2.0	3.9	1.1	3.0	2.6	2.7
1960	3.5	5.3	1.8	4.7	4.0	3.2
1961	-1.5	-1.5	4.1	-3.1	-1.5	-1.6

During the month of December 1961, the seasonal rise in retail and services employment in New South Wales was rather less than in 1960, whilst factories and building showed similar falls to last year. At the end of December employment in factories, building and retail trade remained less than a year ago.

NEW SOUTH WALES Persons	Factories	Constr., Building	Transport & Commun.	Finance W/sTrade	Retail Trade	Health Educ'n	Other	Total
1960: October	467,100	77,300	132,600	127,000	104,000	85,600	206,500	1200,100
November	468,400	78,400	133,100	128,300	107,400	85,900	207,600	1209,100
December	467,100	77,000	134,000	129,300	110,500	85,600	208,800	1212,300
1961: October	445,000	74,100	134,200	128,500	103,300	91,800	209,100	1186,000
November	446,600	73,900	134,600	129,400	107,100	91,900	209,800	1193,300
December	445,500	73,400	134,200	129,500	109,400	92,000	210,600	1194,600

An employment survey of larger privately-owned factories in New South Wales (conducted by the Department of Labour and National Service and the Commonwealth Statistician) showed an increase of 1700 to 230,800 in these factories in January 1962, making a total recovery of 9700 from the low point of 221,100 in August 1961, but leaving the total still 3½ percent. less than January 1961 (when it had been affected by an industrial dispute) and 6 percent. below the peak of November 1960. The improvement in January 1962 was spread over a wide range of metal, motor, electrical, textile and food industries where staff increases in some firms more than offset continued retrenchments of other firms in those groups.

EMPLOYMENT IN LARGER FACTORIES SURVEYED - New South Wales

Industrial Group	Jan.1960	Nov.1960	Jan.1961	Aug.1961	Nov.1961	Dec.1961	Jan.1962
Building Materials	17.9	19.1	19.0	17.4	17.8	17.8	17.8
Basic Metals	40.6	43.1	41.9x	42.7	44.1	44.5	45.0
Transport Equipt.	22.6	23.2	22.4	19.2	19.6	19.7	20.1
Other Metal Mfrs.	58.3	61.0	58.7	52.7	53.8	53.5	53.7
Chemicals	13.3	13.4	13.5	13.0	12.9	13.0	13.1
Clothing Textiles	31.2	33.5	32.5	28.4	29.6	29.7	30.0
Other (Excl.Food)	27.8	28.7	28.5	25.3	27.3	27.2	27.1
Total, excl. Food	211.7	222.0	216.5	198.7	205.1	205.4	206.8
Food, Drink, Tobacco	23.0	23.0	23.1	22.4	23.7	23.7	24.0
TOTAL: Males	178.4	184.5	181.5x	170.2	175.3	175.5	176.6
Females	56.3	60.5	58.1	50.9	53.5	53.6	54.2
Persons	234.7	245.0	239.6x	221.1	228.8	229.1	230.8

x affected by industrial dispute.

Seasonal factors, such as the holidays and the entry of school leavers, usually affect registrations with the Commonwealth Employment Service at the end of the year. In 1961-62 the number of Unplaced Applicants for employment in New South Wales increased by 3700 in November, 4000 in December and another 4000 in January to a total of 47,100, which is the highest recorded since the Service was set up after the war. Corresponding increases in 1960/61 were 3600, 1400 and 8400 but the latter figure included some 2400 men laid off by a strike, and even then the aggregate at end of January totalled only 25,000. In 1959/60 the increase in the three months had totalled only 4600, to an aggregate of 23,600 or one half the 1962 figure. As school leavers are being placed, the number of Unfilled Vacancies usually falls at this time of year, but the total of 8900 in January 1962 was only about one half as much as a year earlier.

The number of persons on Unemployment Benefit was reduced from 20,400 in December 1961 to 19,900 at the end of January (19,500 in first week of February) 1962; this is 3500 below the peak of July 1961 but 14,700 more than in January 1961. The 1962 total included 11,200 in the Sydney metropolitan area, 1600 in Newcastle, 1200 in Wollongong, 600 in Cessnock, 500 each in Maitland and Lismore and between 100 and 400 in most other District Employment Office areas,

COMMONWEALTH EMPLOYMENT SERVICE - Registrations in New South Wales (Inc.A.C.T.)

	UNPLACED APPLICANTS					UNFILLED VACANCIES	ON UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFIT
	Males	Females	Metrop.	Other	Total		
	Persons						
1959 - October	11,300	7,700	8,300	10,700	19,000	15,900	7,900
1960 - January	14,400	9,200	10,700	12,900	23,600	14,600	7,900
1960 - October	6,400	5,200	4,500	7,100	11,600	22,700	3,200
December	9,700	6,900	6,600	10,000	16,600	19,000	4,700
1961 - January	16,400x	8,600	11,000	14,000x	25,000x	17,000	5,200
1961 - July	30,800	12,300	27,300	15,800	43,100	5,600	23,400
October	24,600	10,800	21,400	14,000	35,400	10,000	17,700
December	29,200	13,900	24,000	19,100	43,100	10,300	20,400
1962 January	30,900	16,200	27,300	19,800	47,100	8,900	19,900

x Incl. approx. 2400 steelworkers laid-off by strike.

In Australia the number of Unplaced Applicants for employment rose from 96,500 in October to the record figure of 131,500 at the end of January 1962; the principal increases over the three months occurred in Queensland (13,600) and New South Wales (11,600). The total increase was about the same as in the corresponding 1960-61 period although the January 1961 total was only 71,100. The number of persons on unemployment benefit stood at 56,800 at the end of 1961 and in the first week of February 1962; this was nearly three times as many as a year earlier.

	Commonwealth Employment Service UNPLACED APPLICANTS					Persons on UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFIT		
	28/10 1960	27/1 1961	27/10 1961	29/12 1961	2/2 1962	28/1 1961	30/12 1961	3/2 1962
New South Wales	11,600	25,000	35,400	43,100	47,100	5,200	20,400	19,500
Victoria	7,500	13,000	27,200	27,400	30,900	2,200	13,400	13,600
Queensland	7,100	19,400	16,800	25,800	30,400	8,500	14,700	15,700
South Australia	3,300	5,100	8,200	8,500	10,200	1,000	3,700	3,500
Western Australia	3,300	6,000	5,200	5,800	7,600	2,100	3,200	3,200
Tasmania	1,600	2,600	3,700	5,300	5,300	300	1,400	1,300
Australia	34,400	71,100	96,500	115,900	131,500	19,300	56,800	56,800

NEW BUILDING - New South Wales and Australia (See also graph p.186)

Approvals for new dwellings in New South Wales in January 1962, at 2175, were about 10 percent. below the level of January 1961 (2,427); house approvals at 1893, were higher by 12 percent, but this increase was more than offset by a sharp fall (from 741 to 282 in the respective months) in approvals for flats. For the full year 1961, dwelling approvals were 25 percent. less than in 1960 (houses down 18%, flats down 46%).

The value of approvals for dwellings in January 1962 (£8,2m.) was about the same as a year earlier, and there was an increase in the value of other building, from £6.1m. to £8.7m., through an increase in office projects.

NEW BUILDING APPROVED, N.S.W.	Houses	Flats	Total	Dwellings	Other Building	Total
	Number			Value (Excl. Land) £mill.		
1960-January	2,014	577	2,591	8.1	5.6	13.7
1960-December	2,097	463	2,560	8.7	10.2	18.9
1961-January	1,686	741	2,427	8.3	6.1	14.4
1961-December	1,832	372	2,204	7.6	7.5	15.1
1962-January	1,893	282	2,175	8.2	8.7	16.9

The number of dwellings commenced in New South Wales fell from a peak of about 9700 in June quarter 1960 to 7600 in June quarter and 7200 in December quarter 1961, which is the lowest for any quarter since 1958. Completions of 8400 in December quarter 1961 were 200 more than in the preceding quarter but 1000 less than a year earlier. Comparing the years 1960 and 1961, commencements fell by 5300 to 31,400, with falls of 9% for houses and 33% for flats. Completions remained near the 1960 record of 35,000, partly because of the high level of flat commencements up to March quarter 1961. The lower rate of commencements is reflected in the figures for dwellings under construction which fell from 19,500 at the end of 1960 to 16,000 at the end of 1961, the lowest since 1957.

NEW BUILDING Number of Dwelling Units	New South Wales COMMENCED			COMPLETED			UNDER CONSTRUCTION, 1961	Australia COMMENCED	
	1959	1960	1961	1959	1960	1961		1960	1961
March Qtr.	7,557	7,950	8,571	6,905	7,983	9,502	18,592	22,569	20,136
June "	7,357	9,749	7,623	7,925	9,054	8,879	17,336	24,957	19,189
Sept. "	8,254	9,635	8,033	8,300	8,589	8,168	17,201	25,638	21,547
Dec. " P	7,858	9,403	7,219	8,071	9,427	8,366	16,054	23,926	19,083P
Houses Year	27,184	28,735	26,117	28,681	29,691	28,517	11,652	80,578	69,912P
Flats "	3,842	8,002	5,329	2,520	5,362	6,398	4,402	16,512	10,043P
Total " P	31,026	36,737	31,446	31,201	35,053	34,915	16,054	97,090	79,955P

For Australia commencements in the year fell by 18 percent. to 80,000 and completions by 7 percent. to 88,300

MOTOR VEHICLES - New South Wales & Australia (See also graph p.186)

Throughout 1961 registrations of new motor vehicles in New South Wales were below the 1960 level, but the downward trend steadied towards the end of the year, and registrations totalling 8,200 in January 1962 were 1500 and 1100 respectively more than in that month of 1961 and 1960. There was a similar increase in other States, and the Australian total for January of 19,500 in 1962 compares with 16,300 in 1961 and 18,300 in 1960.

REGISTRATIONS OF NEW MOTOR VEHICLES (Excluding Motor Cycles)

	New South Wales			Australia		
	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62
July-December	57,000	62,700	47,600	149,700	166,900	122,500
January	7,100	6,700	8,200	18,300	16,300	19,500

New vehicle registrations in New South Wales (as listed below) for the year 1961 numbered 97,000, or 20 percent. less than the 1960 record of 121,000 and 9 percent. less than in 1959. The total number of cars on the register rose from 648,500 at the end of 1960 to 676,000 in 1961, giving a net increase of 27,500 for the year 1961 (41,600 in 1960 and 35,700 in 1959); this increase accounted for only 47% of new car registrations (58,200), as against a ratio of 58% in 1959 and 1960 and 67% in the three preceding years, indicating that in 1961 more than one half of the new cars were used to replace others withdrawn from service.

New registrations of commercial vehicles (including station wagons) in 1961 at 34,400 were also less than in 1960 (42,600), and the net increase of 16,200 during 1961 of such vehicles on the register represented only 47% of new registrations, as against 56% in 1960 and 62% in 1959. New tractor registrations remained steady. The number of new motor cycles continued to be exceeded by cancellations, and the total of 22,900 cycles on the register at the end of 1961 was less than half of the peak of 48,200 eleven years ago.

MOTOR VEHICLES NEW SOUTH WALES	NEW VEHICLE Registrations - Year			NET INCREASE Vehicles on Register			ON REGISTER At End of Year		
	1959	1960	1961	1959	1960	1961	1959	1960	1961
Cars	61,300	73,400	58,200	35,700	41,600	27,500	606,900	648,500	676,000
Station Wagons	12,900	17,900	16,200						
Utilities	11,800	10,500	8,400						
Panel Vans	8,700	6,000	4,500						
Trucks, etc.	5,900	8,200	5,300						
All Commercial	39,300	42,600	34,400	24,300	24,100	16,200	300,700	324,800	341,000
Taxis, Buses, etc	1,500	1,400	1,200	100	200	100	8,800	9,000	9,100
Road Tractors	1,500	1,500	1,600	1,700	1,600	1,700	18,600	20,200	21,900
Motor Cycles	2,300	2,200	1,600	-2,600	-4,900	-3,500	31,300	26,400	22,900
Total	105,900	121,100	97,000	59,200	62,600	42,000	966,300	1028,900	1070,900

NEW SOUTH WALES RAILWAYS & GOVERNMENT TRANSPORT SERVICES

Railway passenger journeys declined in July-December from 128m. in 1960 to 127m. in 1961, although passenger train mileage on city and country runs rose by 2 percent. Goods traffic continued to expand in volume, mainly through increased shipments of coal and other minerals; however, goods ton-mileage decreased from 1817m. to 1793m. in the respective period, because of shorter hauls for coal and reduced general and livestock traffic.

The surplus on working account for the six months was reduced from £6.8m. in 1960 to £3.6m. in 1961 as a result of both lower earnings and higher working expenses

N.S.W. RAILWAYS - July to December	1958	1959	1960	1961
Passenger Train - Suburban 000 Train Miles Run		5,659	5,613	5,681
Country "		4,870	4,990	5,129
Mixed Train "		413	357	312
Goods Train "		7,559	8,413	7,868
TOTAL TRAIN MILES RUN (Thousand)		18,501	19,373	18,990

N.S.W. RAILWAYS - July to December		1958	1959	1960	1961
Coal & Coke				5.20	5.67
Other Minerals	Mill Tons Carried			1.18	1.21
Other Excl Livestock	"			5.56	5.20
TOTAL GOODS CARRIED	"	9.41	10.75	11.94	12.08
Livestock Carried	"	----	----	.33	.28
TOTAL GOODS TRAFFIC	Mill.Net Ton Miles			1,817	1,739
PASSENGER JOURNEYS	Million	127.2	126.3	127.6	126.6
Gross Earnings (Excl. Govt. Contrib.)	£ mill.	38.30	41.04	45.05	43.47
Working Expenses	"	35.75	36.13	38.21	39.86
SURPLUS ON WORKING ACCOUNT	"	2.55	4.91	6.84	3.61

A small reduction in working expenses of the Government bus services in July-December from £6.97m. in 1960 to £6.89m. in 1961, was balanced by a fall in earnings, and the deficit on working account of £598,000 for the 1961 period was £9,000 more than in 1960. Increase in bus mileage in the Sydney area in recent years largely reflects the gradual replacement of trams by buses.

GOVERNMENT TRAMS AND BUSES - Working Account

July-December	Gross Earnings	Working Expenses	Excess of Earnings (+) or Expenses (-)			Bus Miles	
	Sydney & Newcastle		Sydney	Newcastle	Total	Sydney Ø	Newcastle
	£ thousand					Thousand	
1958	6,761	6,943	- 234	+ 52	- 182	16,842	2,932
1959	6,571	6,837	- 293	+ 27	- 266	17,712	2,883
1960	6,380	6,969	- 560	- 29	- 589	18,873	2,726
1961	6,290	6,888	- 551	- 47	- 598	20,028	2,761

Ø Progressive Conversion from trams to buses completed in Sydney in February, 1961.

PRODUCTION - New South Wales (See also graph p.186)

New South Wales production of iron, steel and power continues to expand; output of the other items listed below (except bricks, cement and cloth) in the seven months ended January 1962 was greater than in the seven months ended July 1961, though in most cases not quite back to the level of July-January 1960-61.

PRODUCTION - New South Wales		SEVEN MONTHS ENDED			1960	1961	1961	1962
		Jan. 1961	July 1961	Jan. 1962	Dec.	Jan.	Dec.	Jan.
Electricity	M.kWh.	5,775	5,918	6,034	781	738	785	796
Gas	M.Therm	76.1	73.7	74.3	9.5	8.6	9.0	8.6
Pig Iron	000 Tons	1,583	1,651	1,780	252	211	270	299
Ingot Steel	000 Tons	2,165	2,192	2,361	335	256	347	3[illegible]5
Bricks (Clay)	Million	269	260	241	32	26	27	21
Cement	000 Tons	675	667	605	90	77	75	67
Refrigerators (Dom.)	Thousand	86.1	27.2	65.2	10.7	5.4	10.1	7.5
Washing Machines (Dom)	Thousand	56.0	46.2	62.3	7.4	4.4	8.5	6.9
Radio Receivers	Thousand	224	117	157	36	21	25	15
Television Receivers	Thousand	155	88	91	10	6	11	9
Int.Comb.Engines	Thousand	109	41	109	25	14	7	9
Electric Motors	Thousand	857	550	623	118	77	85	74
Motor Car Bodies	Thousand	44	35	41	5	4	5	5
Yarns (All Types)	Mill.lbs.	22.0	16.8	17.4	2.5	2.2	2.3	2.5
Woven Cloth (All Types)	M.Sq.Yd.	24.0	20.1	18.6	2.8	3.1	2.3	2.9

C O A L New South Wales & Australia (See also graph p. 186)

New South Wales coal production for the year 1961 was 19m. tons, or 81,000 tons per possible working day, compared with the previous record of 17.7m. tons (72,000 tons per day) in 1960. Local consumption increased by 230,000 tons to 13.48 m.tons. Following the trend of recent years more coal was used for iron and steel refining and electricity generation, but less by the other major consumers. Over the past ten years, coal intake of steel and electricity works has increased from 5.4m. tons, or one half of local consumption in 1951 to 9.2m. tons, or two thirds of the total in 1961, while other uses (other factories, railways, bunkering, etc.) fell from 5.3m. tons to 4.3m. tons, respectively. Oversea exports, mainly to Japan, increased from 1.5m. tons in 1960 to 2.6m. tons in 1961, or from 9 percent. to 14 percent. of total output, but exports to other States fell from 1.7m. to 1.4m. tons respectively. Practically all interstate exports came from Northern mines but about one half of overseas exports were Southern coal. Coal stocks in New South Wales increased from 3.2m. tons at the end of 1960 to 3.6m. tons at the end of 1961; this included 1.9m. tons held by consumers, 800,000 tons held by collieries, merchants etc. 900,000 tons Commonwealth stockpile.

COAL PRODUCTION & DISPOSALS - New South Wales - Thousand Tons

	1951	1956	1959	1960	1961
CONSUMPTION IN N.S.W.					
Railway Locomotives	1,523	1,513	1,035	1,056	872
Electricity Undertakings	2,605	3,316	3,851	3,970	4,058
Gas Undertakings	888	917	830	880	775
Iron & Steel Refining	2,795	3,589	4,189	4,608	5,129
Bunkers, N.S.W. Ports	412	247	191	148	114
Other Users in N.S.W.	2,485	2,467	2,452	2,588	2,535
Total, Consumed in N.S.W.	10,708	12,049	12,548	13,250	13,483
CARGO EXPORTS to Victoria	1,260	1,116	1,039	895	821
South Aust,	749	813	809	751	516
Other States	151	132	73	95	77
Overseas	98	278	753	1,554	2,590
Total, Exported from N.S.W.	2,258	2,339	2,674	3,295	4,004
Increase in Stocks (Fall -)	507	186	- 321	193	393
Washery, Refuse, Dump Losses	40	236	810	999	1,104
COAL PRODUCTION IN YEAR	13,513	14,810	15,711	17,737	18,984

Employment in New South Wales coal mines declined from a post-war peak of about 20,000 at the end of 1952 to 12,900 in December 1960 and 11,900 in December 1961; distribution at the latter date was Cessnock & North West: 2700, Newcastle 3600, West 1000, South 4600.

OVERSEA MIGRATION - Australia - Long-Term and Permanent Movement

Migrant arrivals in Australia declined from 64,800 in July.December 1960 and 73,700 in January-June 1961 to about 54,000 in the second half of 1961. Arrivals for the full year 1961 totalled 127,700, or 11,700 less than in 1960. However, departures continued to increase and at 59,100 for the year were equivalent to nearly one half of arrivals; net migration (excess of arrivals over departures) at 68,600 in 1961 was 24,200 less than in 1960 and 15,000 less than in 1959. In the sixteen post-war years ended 1961 migrant arrivals totalled 1.77 million and net migration 1.24 million. About 48 percent of total arrivals were of British nationality and about 52 percent. of total arrivals came out under assisted migration schemes.

OVERSEA MIGRATION - Long Term and Permanent Movement - Australia

	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961P	1946-1961P
Arrivals Persons	118,700	109,900	124,000	139,400	127,700	1771,000
Departures "	441,100	45,000	40,400	46,600	59,100	531,000
Excess of Arrivals "	77,600	64,900	83,600	92,800	68,600	1240,000
Percent of Total Arrivals:						
Female Migrants	50.1	51.5	47.1	43.6	46.8x	44.8x
British Migrants	44.3	54.8	51.6	46.9	52.6x	48.4x
Assisted Migrants	52.6	50.7	51.7	49.0	47.2x	51.6x

x Period ended September, 1961

PART II: FINANCE AND TRADE

BANKING - General, Australia

In Australia, the volume of money (defined as holdings by the public of notes and coins plus deposits with trading and savings banks) rose by £176m. or 4.7 percent. to £3,877m. over the year 1961, as against a rise of £127m. or 3½ percent. in 1960. The main increase in 1961 was in fixed trading bank deposits which rose by £148m. or 43 percent. to £494m., following changes in interest rates in November, 1960; savings deposits also increased (by £75m. or 5 percent. to £1,654m.) although the rate of growth was less than in 1960 (7.7 percent.) or 1959 (9.4 percent.). In the more active components of the money supply, current trading bank deposits declined in 1961 (by £42m. or 3 percent. to £1310m.) for the second year running, and the amount of notes and coin in circulation also fell in the current year (by £5m. or 1 percent. to £419m.).

VOLUME OF MONEY - Australia (As stated in Reserve Bank Bulletin)

Month	1958	1959	1960	1961	1958	1959	1960	1961
	Amount in £ mill.				Percent. Rise on Previous Year			
March	3,268	3,364	3,619	3,701	3.8	2.9	7.6	2.3
June	3,177	3,338	3,596	3,650	2.0	5.1	7.7	1.5
September	3,201	3,433	3,620	3,719	2.4	7.2	5.4	2.7
December	3.315	3.574	3.701	3.877	1.5	7.8	3.5	4.7
DETAILS FOR DECEMBER:								
Savings Bank Deposits	1,340	1,466	1,579	1,654	5.3	9.4	7.7	4.7
Trading Bank: Fixed "Ø	310	327	346	494	6.9	5.5	5.8	42.8
Other "Ø	1,272	1,375	1,352	1,310	- 3.7	8.1	- 1.7	- 3.1
Notes & Coin Issued	393	406	424	419	3.3	3.3	4.4	- 1.2

Ø Excl. Govt. and Interbank deposits.

Variations in the money volume mainly derive from changes in the balance of payments, as reflected in international reserves, and in the level of bank advances and bank investments in Government securities. During the two years ended December 1960, increases of £251m. and £84m. in the total were due mainly to rises in both bank advances and bank holdings of Government securities; these movements were reinforced by a rise in international reserves of £47m. in 1959 but partly offset by a fall of £171m. in this item in 1960.

During 1961 international reserves recovered strongly from £376m. to £524m. (or £602m. if the £78m. loan from the International Monetary Fund is added; this amount is excluded from the table below as the contra-entry is not included in the items shown). There was a further increment in holdings by the savings and trading banks of Government securities but bank advances fell (for the first time since 1956) by £33m., as continuing growth of savings bank loans (up £33m.) did not fully offset credit contraction of the trading banks (£66m.). This contraction is also reflected in the reduction in current trading bank deposits shown above.

MAJOR ASSETS OF AUSTRALIAN BANKING SYSTEM

	1958		1959		1960		1961		1958	1959	1960	1961
	As at December - £ million								Percent. Change on Previous December			
International Reserves:		500		547		376		524x	- 17	+ 9	- 31	+ 39
Advances: Savings Banks	247		279		323		356					
Other Banks Ø	1031	1278	1059	1338	1210	1533	1144	1500	+ 8	+ 5	+ 15	- 2
Government Securities:												
Reserve Bank	526		537		627		522					
Savings Banks	967		1047		1127		1162					
Trading Banks ≠	271	1764	324	1908	214	1968	403	2087	+ 3	+ 8	+ 3	+ 6
Total of Above		3542		3793		3877		4111x	+ 1	+ 7	+ 2	+ 6

Ø Trading Banks and Rural Credits Dept. of Reserve Bank. ≠ Excl. Govt. deposits but incl. loans to short-term money market dealers. x International reserves amounted to £602m. in December, 1961, but proceeds of a £78m. loan from International Monetary Fund are excluded for purposes of this table.

MAJOR TRADING B ANKS - Australia

Deposits of the major trading banks rose by £33m. to £1857m. in January, 1962, and were then £127m. higher than in January 1961. In 1961-62 there has been a seasonal rise of £146m. between August and January, as compared with £28m. and £121m. in the corresponding periods of the two preceding years. Over the twelve months ended January 1962 Fixed Deposits rose by £138m., or from 23% to 29% of total deposits, while current deposits (at interest and other) fell by £11m.

Bank advances usually decline during the export season but the fall of £58m. in July-January 1961-62 was more than at this time of recent years, and the advances to deposits ratio of 52.6 percent. in January was the lowest for about two years. There was only a small rise in Statutory Reserves in recent months, and as a proportion of deposits (12.2 percent.) they are now lower than at any time since the war. This has left the banks unusually liquid, and the ratio of cash and Government securities to deposits of 29.3 percent. in January 1962 (18.6 percent. in 1961 and 25.3 percent. in 1960) was exceptionally high.

MAJOR TRADING BANKS - Business within Australia

Month (Weekly Average)	DEPOSITS OF CUSTOMERS				ADVANCES to Customers	STATUTORY RESERVE	Govt. SECURITIES	Cash Items	RATIO TO DEPOSITS		
	Fixed	Current		Total					Advances	Stat. Res.	Cash & Sec.
		Interest	Other								
	£ - million								Percent.		
1959-Aug.	344	114	1156	1,614	934	250	305	64	57.9	15.5	22.9
1960-Jan.	339	109	1287	1,735	934	286	361	78	53.8	16.5	25.3
Aug.	365	112	1225	1,702	1,066	299	245	71	62.6	17.6	18.6
Dec.	386	94	1248	1,728	1,080	282	231	79	62.5	16.3	17.9
1961-Jan.	399	101	1230	1,730	1,058	296	238	83	61.2	17.1	18.6
Aug.	503	102	1106	1,711	1,015	213	347	68	59.3	12.5	22.7
Dec.	536	92	1196	1,824	992	223	408	78	54.4	12.2	26.6
1962-Jan.	537	95	1225	1,857	977	227	462	83	52.6	12.2	29.3

DEBITS TO CUSTOMERS' ACCOUNTS - New South Wales
(Excl. Aust. Gov't accounts at metrop. branches and Central Bank transactions)

Debits to trading bank accounts in New South Wales, which are indicative of the trend in money turnovers, showed a strong seasonal rise from an average of £304m. a week in September quarter 1961 to £336m. in December quarter, but they remained a little less than a year earlier. The average for 1961 was 1.6 percent. less than in 1960, as against an increase of 19.9 percent. in the previous year. However, debits in the first three weeks of January 1962 were about 5 percent. higher than in the corresponding period of 1961.

BANK DEBITS	Weekly Average - £million				Percent. Rise (Fall-) on Previous Year			
New South Wales	1958	1959	1960	1961	1958	1959	1960	1961
March Quarter	222.5	239.7	293.3	305.6	1.7	7.7	22.3	4.3
June Quarter	233.7	260.2	321.3	315.7	0.8	11.4	23.5	-1.7
Sept. Quarter	233.3	272.2	327.2	304.3	4.2	16.6	20.2	-7.0
Dec. Quarter	260.8	295.7	341.3	336.3	8.2	13.4	15.4	-1.5
Year	238.0	267.6	320.7	315.5	4.0	12.4	19.9	-1.6

SYDNEY STOCK EXCHANGE

Share prices on the Sydney Stock Exchange were firm in January 1962 and began to rise strongly in the first half of February. The daily index for industrial shares rose from around 325 in the first three weeks of January to 345 by the middle of February and was then higher than at any time since October 1960.

SYDNEY STOCK EXCHANGE INDUSTRIAL SHARE INDEX		Peak	Low
	Year 1960	375.0 (Sept.)	287.1 (Nov.)
	1961	340.1 (June)	297.0 (Jan.)
	1961 Dec.	318.7 (22nd)	309.9 (15th)
	1962 Jan.	329.5 (26th)	321.2 (11th)
	Feb.	345.6 (22nd)	

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS - New South Wales and Australia

Savings bank deposits in New South Wales after declining from £566m. in November 1960 to £560m. in May 1961, subsequently recovered, and at £594m. at the end of December were £30m. higher than at the end of December 1960. This compares with increases of £49m. in each of the two previous years. New deposits (£692m.), interest credits (£16m.) and withdrawals (£677m.) in 1961 were all appreciably higher than in earlier years.

Savings bank deposits in Australia increased in 1961 by £84m. to £1650m. at the end of the year, as compared with increases of £107m. and £123m. in the two previous years. About one half of the increase in 1961 was with the private savings banks and one quarter each with the Commonwealth Savings Bank and State (including trustee) institutions respectively. The private savings banks increased their share of total balances from 18 percent. at the end of 1960 to 20 percent. in 1961 (in New South Wales from 26% to 29%) Savings deposits per head of population rose between December of 1960 and 1961 from £152 to £157 in Australia, and from £147 to £152 in New South Wales.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS - New South Wales and Australia - £ million

Month	C'wealth Savings Bank	Private Savings Banks	All Savings Banks	C'wealth Savings Banks	State Savings Banks	Private Savings Banks	All Savings Banks
	Deposits at End of Month						
Dec. 1959	390.3	124.6	514.9	778.2	444.2	238.1	1460.5
Nov. 1960	413.9	151.8	565.7	821.2	465.3	290.8	1577.3
Dec. 1960	412.3	151.7	564.0	815.6	461.7	289.7	1567.0
Nov. 1961	422.0	169.1	591.1	835.8	482.2	325.7	1643.7
Dec. 1961	423.2	171.1	594.3	836.6	483.7	330.3	1650.6
	Increase - December to December						
1958-59	19.3	29.9	49.2	39.8	24.4	58.8	123.0
1959-60	22.0	27.1	49.1	37.4	17.5	51.6	106.5
1960-61	10.9	19.4	30.3	21.0	22.0	40.6	83.6

ALL SAVINGS BANKS	New South Wales				Australia		
	1958	1959	1960	1961	1959	1960	1961
Transactions in Year - £mill.							
Deposits made	479.7	549.6	641.7	691.8	1612.7	1898.5	2041.7
Interest Added	10.7	12.2	14.1	15.9	35.5	40.2	44.9
Total Credit	490.4	561.8	655.8	707.7	1648.2	1938.7	2086.6
Withdrawals	461.8	512.6	606.7	677.4	1525.2	1832.2	2003.0
Net Rise in Balances	28.6	49.2	49.1	30.3	123.0	106.5	83.6
Balances at End of Year:							
Per Operative Account	£167	£177	£185	£186	£174	£178	£179
Per Head of Population	£126	£136	£147	£152	£144	£152	£157

Turnover of savings deposits has increased in recent years, probably because of larger social service credits and through transfers from and to other forms of investments. In New South Wales the ratio of withdrawals during the year to average balances for the year has risen from about 78% in 1938-39 to 111% in 1960 and 118% in 1961, so that the average turnover period of savings is now only about ten months.

P R I C E S - Australia (see also graph p. 186)

Prices, as measured by major Australian indexes, turned downward in the second half of 1961. The Consumer Price Index registered its first fall since 1957 with decreases of 0.2 and 0.4 percent. respectively in the September and December quarters, and corresponding decreases in the Wholesale Price Index were 3.8 and 3.1 percent., and in the Export Price Index 1.4 and 3.6 percent. Comparing the December quarters of 1961 and 1960, the Consumer Price Index showed an increase over the year of 0.8 percent., which is much less than in recent years, and the Wholesale Price Index recorded a fall of 7.6 percent.

P R I C E I N D E X E S - Australia

Quarter	CONSUMER	WHOLE-SALE	EXPORT	IMPORT	CONSUMER Quarter	CONSUMER Year	WHOLESALE Quarter	WHOLESALE Year	EXPORT Quarter	EXPORT Year	IMPORT Year
	Base Year 1952 - 53 = 100				Percentage Change						
Dec. 1958	116	104	68	107		+ 1.8		-1.2		-15.5	+0.9
1959	118	107	79	107		+ 1.9		+2.6		+17.1	...
1960	123	112	71	108		+ 4.5		+5.4		-10.2	+0.9
Mar. 1961	124	111	72	109	+ 0.7		- 1.2		+ 1.3		
June	125	112	77	109	+ 0.6		+ 0.5		+ 6.0		
Sept.	125	107	76	109	- 0.2	+ 0.8	- 3.8		- 1.4		
Dec.	124	104	73	109	- 0.4		- 3.1	-7.6	- 3.6	+ 2.1	+0.9

The decrease of 0.6 percent. in the Consumer Price Index (Six Capitals) between the June and December quarters of 1961 was due to a fall of 3.2 percent. in the component food series (in particular in meat prices) which more than offset continuing slight increases in the other component groups. Between the December quarters of 1960 and 1961 (1959 and 1960 shown in brackets) the food series fell by 1.1% (as against a rise of 7% in 1960) and increases in the other series were as follows: clothing and drapery 1.3% (2.1%) housing 4.4% (7.6%), household supplies 1.5% (1.3%), miscellaneous 0.9% (3.4%). The increase of 0.7 percent. in the aggregate Sydney series during 1961 was near the national average of 0.8 percent. : it exceeded increases in Adelaide (0.1%) and Perth (0.4%) but was less than the increases in Melbourne (0.8%), Hobart (0.9%) and Brisbane (1.6%).

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX = Base Year 1952-53 = 100

Quarter	By Groups - Six Capital Cities: Food	Clothing & Drapery	Housing	Household Supplies & Equipment	Miscellaneous	TOTAL INDEX
Dec. 1959	118	109	134	110	123	118
Dec. 1960	127	112	144	111	127	123
June 1961	129	112	149	112	128	125
Dec. 1961	125	113	151	113	128	124

	All Groups Index - Capital Cities: Sydney	Melbourne	Brisbane	Adelaide	Perth	Hobart	Six Capitals
Dec. 1959	117	119	121	117	116	120	118
Dec. 1960	122	126	125	122	121	127	123
Dec. 1961	123	127	127	122	121	128	124

Except for a slight rise in the early months of 1961, the Australian Wholesale Price Index (1936/7-38/9 = 100) declined steadily from a peak of 372 in August 1960 to 330 in November 1961 and 332 in December, which is lower than at any time since early 1959. The fall was mainly in the Food and Tobacco series (from 392 in August 1960 to 326 in December 1961) which has a weight of over one half in the aggregate index. The Basic Materials group fell less (from 347 to 339), with decreases in the component series for metals and coal, oils, and rubber and hides; the textile series, largely influenced by wool price fluctuations, rose from 366 in August 1960 to 413 in April 1961 but was back to 385 at the end of the year. The series for Goods Principally Imported (as included in this index) gradually fell throughout 1960 and 1961, and the long-term upward trend in prices of Goods Principally Home-Produced (as included in the Index) came to a halt with a peak of 410 in August 1960, followed by a decline to 354 in November, and 358 in December 1961.

WHOLESALE PRICE INDEX = Australia - Base 1936/7 to 1938/9 = 100

Month	Basic Materials: Textile Fibres	Metals & Coal	Oils, Fats, Waxes	Chemicals	Building Materials	Rubber & Hides	Total	Food & Tobacco	Goods mainly Imported	Goods mainly Home Produced	TOTAL All Groups
Dec. 1959	411	389	223	328	433	359	344	338	280	366	341
Aug. 1960	366	401	225	329	439	365	347	392	280	410	372
Nov. 1961	385	393	211	333	439	297	339	322	272	354	330
Dec. 1961	385	393	211	333	439	286	339	326	270	358	332

Fluctuations in the wool price (with a weight of 46 out of 100 in the aggregate index) were a major factor in movements in the Australian Export Price Index (1936/7 - 1938/9 = 100) which fell from 389 in December, 1959 to 343 in December 1960, recovered to 371 in April 1961 and was down again to 354 at the end of the year. The index excluding wool tended downward from 349 in December 1959 to 311 in January 1961, but an improvement in the prices for wheat, butter and meats during 1961 offset less favourable movements in metals, sugar dried fruits and tallow, and by the end of the year this series was back to 322. An index using actual export quantities as weights shows that comparing July-December 1960 and 1961, export prices including wool rose by 3 percent. while those excluding wool declined by 2 percent.

EXPORT PRICE INDEX - Australia - Base 1936/7 to 1938/9 = 100

	Wool	Wheat	Butter	Metals	Meat	Sugar	Dried Fruits	Tallow	Hides	ALL GROUPS x.	
										Total	Ex.Wool
Dec. 1959	437	333	367	436	411	458	359	307	334	389	349
Dec. 1960	373	334	235	390	439	455	348	317	302	343	319
Nov. 1961	392	345	219	353	455	405	312	250	304	348	312
Dec. 1961	392	355	241	358	n.a.	411	314	246	307	354	322

x Series for gold, unchanged at 178 in period, is included in total.

The Import Price Index (Reserve Bank) remained practically unchanged throughout 1961, and on the average was about 1 percent. higher than in 1960, as compared with an average fall of 1 percent. in the Export Price Index. This indicates a small adverse movement in the terms of trade between the two years.

RETAIL SALES - Large Sydney Stores

The value of sales by large Sydney stores throughout 1961 was less than in 1960 but there were signs of improvement in January 1962 when turnovers were estimated to have been 1.9 percent. more than a year earlier. The fall in sales value for the year 1961, as compared with 1960, extended to all major departments, and ranged from 2½ percent. for women's clothing to between 10 - 14 percent. for furniture, furnishings and builders' hardware and 29 percent. for television sets. The overall decline of 4.9 percent. for the year, following on a rise of 5.6 percent. between 1959 and 1960, was the first decrease since 1952.

Stock values in December 1961, as in November and October, were about 2 percent. less than in 1960, with falls in all major sections, excepting furnishings. The average number of employees in reporting stores was reduced in 1961 by 3.6 percent. but their payroll rose by 1.4 percent. Remuneration paid was equivalent to 18.6 percent. of sales in 1961, as compared with 17.4, 16.8 and 16.3 percent. in the three preceding years.

LARGE SYDNEY STORES	Percent. Rise or Fall (-) on Previous Year						
	1958	1959	1960	1961	1959	1960	1961
	VALUE OF SALES				STOCK VALUE (December)		
Piecegoods	-3.2	4.8	4.1	-7.2	-5.1	-2.8	-10.6
Women's Wear	-1.4	3.7	9.0	-2.3	1.3	6.8	- 6.1
Men's & Boys' Wear	1.5	...	7.0	-4.5	-1.6	11.6	- 3.8
Footwear	1.8	6.5	7.0	-4.5	4.6	2.6	- 1.5
All Clothing & Piecegoods	-0.7	1.6	7.4	-4.5	0.1	3.6	- 5.1
Furniture (incl.T.V.)	10.9	-2.6	-0.3	-12.5	-1.6	1.3	4.1
Hardware & Electrical	5.0	0.3	1.5	-7.9	0.6	2.7	- 5.2
Other (Food,Fancygoods...)	n.a.	n.a.	6.1	-2.8	...	7.0	1.7
Total	3.2	1.0	5.6	-4.9	0.2	5.1	- 2.2
Average No. of Employees	0.4	-1.7	1.9	-3.6			
Rumuneration Paid	1.3	3.5	9.6	1.4			
Remuneration as % of Sales	16.3%	16.8%	17.4%	18.6%			

RETAIL HIRE PURCHASE - Operations of Finance Businesses

The decline in hire purchase balances owing to finance houses in Australia, moderated from £22m., £20m. and £16m. respectively in the first three quarters of 1961 to £4m. in December quarter, but there was a further fall of £5m. in the month of January 1962. This reduced the total to £383m. which was 15 percent. below the peak of £450m. in December 1960.

BALANCES OUTSTANDING	New South Wales	Other States	Australia
1960 - December	£174m.	£276m.	£450m.
1961 - September	£157m.	£235m.	£392m.
October	£157m.	£233m.	£390m.
November	£156m.	£233m.	£389m.
December	n.a.	n.a.	£388m.
1962 - January	n.a.	n.a.	£383m.

In the seven months ended January, Government revenue in 1961-62 totalled £93.1m., or £6.4m. more than in 1960-61. Main increases were in the Commonwealth General Grant (£3.4m.) and State tax collections (£2.1m.). Governmental expenditure, other than debt charges, rose by £6.7m. to £85.3m. in the same period.

Revenue from State railways and bus services fell by £2.5m. to £56.6m. in the 1961-62 period, but their expenditure rose by £1.6m. to £53.4m. Gross Loan expenditure of £34.3m. for the seven months of 1961-62 was £5.2m. more than in 1960-61.

NEW SOUTH WALES GOVERNMENT ACCOUNTS - £ million

Revenue	July-January			Expenditure	July-January		
	1959/60	1960/61	1961/2		1959/60	1960/61	1961/62
Cwth. General Grant	38.9	42.9	46.3	Net Debt Charges	17.5	18.7	20.0
State Taxation	23.6	23.7	25.8	Other Expenditure excluding above:			
Other Governmental	18.6	20.1	21.0				
Total Government	81.1	86.7	93.1	Governmental	71.7	78.6	85.3
Railways	46.8	51.8	49.5	Railways	41.5	44.0	45.5
Tram & Bus Service	7.5	7.3	7.1	Tram & Bus Service	7.8	7.8	7.9
Harbour Services Ø	1.9	2.5	3.9	Harbour Services Ø	1.2	1.5	2.6
Total Business	56.2	61.6	60.5	Total Business	5[illegible].5	53.3	56.0
TOTAL REVENUE	137.3	148.3	153.6	TOTAL EXPENDITURE	139.7	150.6	161.3
Gross Loan Expenditure on Works & Services					29.1	29.1	34.3

Ø Sydney Harbour and as from 1961-62, also Botany Bay and Newcastle Harbours.

At a Premiers' Conference held in February 1962, additional grants, loan allocations and borrowing limits for the States were determined for the current financial year, as shown in the table below

£ million	New South Wales	Other States	Commonwealth
Financial Assistance Grant 1961-2 Ø	99.1	191.9	291.0
Additional Works Grant (Feb. 1962)	2.2	7.8	10.0
Revised Total	101.3	199.7	301.0
Loan Allocations 1961/2 for Works Ø	62.3	134.8	197.1
Housing Ø	14.6	28.3	42.9
Additional Allocation; Housing (Feb. 1962)	2.4	5.1	7.5
	79.3	168.2	247.5
Loan Limits, Semi & Local Govt. 1961-2 Ø	34.9	82.3	117.2
Addition to Limits (Feb. 1962) ≠	2.3	5.2	7.5
	37.2	87.5	124.7

Ø as fixed in 1961. ≠ In additional any authority with a loan programme of less than £100,000 may borrow up to a further £100,000 during remainder of financial year.

PART III: RURAL INDUSTRIES

THE SEASON - New South Wales (See also graph p.185)

Rainfall in January 1962, as in the two preceding months, was well above average in practically all parts of the State. Seasonal conditions for pastures and stock are excellent but standing crops were damaged and harvesting delayed through excessive rain.

RAINFALL INDEX - New South Wales "Normal Rainfall" = 100 for each period

Month	Sheep Districts					Wheat Districts				Coastal Dairying Districts			
	N	C	S	W	Total	N	C	S	Total	N	C	S	Total
1961 - September	27	18	65	25	37	18	19	51	38	108	56	153	100
- October	104	94	72	64	86	101	109	63	80	178	145	133	164
- November	261	317	272	266	281	279	332	260	281	148	179	632	218
- December	116	144	187	126	148	95	144	184	162	155	128	255	161
Year - Index	106	111	120	101	112	104	117	114	114	108	106	180	116
1962 - January	227	194	273	307	241	235	208	315	277	221	231	168	217

N: Northern. C: Central. S: Southern. W: Western.

DAIRYING - New South Wales

Dairy production in New South Wales showed a strong seasonal recovery during the early summer months; output in July-December of 182m.gall. in 1961 was 14 percent, higher than in 1960 (159m. gall.) and, except for 1959 (187m. gall.) the greatest for this period since the war. All major users (butter, cheese and other processing plants and Milk Board) increased their intake in the 1961 period.

WHOLEMILK - NEW SOUTH WALES - Million Gallons

	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
USE-July/December					
Butter(Factory)	66.2(31m.lbs)	85.6(40m. lbs)	109.3(52m. lbs)	80.6(38m.lbs)	100.5(47m.lbs)
Cheese	4.4	5.5	4.9	5.9	6.8
Other Processed	7.5	8.7	8.8	9.0	9.7
Milk Board	38.7	39.6	41.0	42.0	44.9
Other	21.8	21.5	22.7	21.6	19.9
OUTPUT-Sept.Qtr.	58.6	65.5	71.7	64.2	68.4
-Dec. Qtr.	80.0	95.4	115.0	94.9	113.4
-July-Dec.	138.6	160.9	186.7	159.1	181.8

W O O L (See also graph p. 185)

Wool deliveries into the Sydney, Newcastle and Goulburn stores so far this season have been below the level of corresponding periods in recent years. The total of 1.14m. bales for July-January 1961-62 was 3 percent. less than in 1960-61 and 14 percent. less than in 1959-60. Usually approximately four fifths of the season's total are in store by the end of January.

FIRST-HAND DELIVERIES OF WOOL, Sydney, Newcastle and Goulburn Stores, 000 bales

	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62
July to January	1,346	1,156	1,243	1,330	1,174	1,142
Percent. of Year's Total	77%	82%	76%	78%	77%	

Sales have proceeded normally, and at the end of January 1962 the quantity in store, 282,000 bales, was rather less than at this time of recent years. The average price realised in the seven months rose from 51d. in 1960-61 to 55d. in 1961-62, and sales proceeds from £59m. to £65m. (£76m. in July-January 1959-60).

RECEIPTS AND DISPOSAL OF WOOL - New South Wales Stores (Excluding Albury)

	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62		
	Sydney, Newcastle, Goulburn			Sydney	Newcastle, Goulburn	Total N.S.W.
July - January	Quantity in Thousand Bales					
RECEIPTS (incl. Carryover)	1296	1406	1270	799	411	1210
DISPOSALS	890	1027	935	591	337	928
BALANCE IN STORE, End of Jan.	406	379	335	208	74	282
	Value of Sales - £ million					
July - January	52.2	75.6	58.5	40.7	23.8	64.5

Wool prices were steady at auctions held in November, December and January 1961-62 when the average price, on a full-clip basis, was 52d. per lb. greasy; that is 4d. less than at the opening of the current season but near the average for the 1960-61 season. Increased demand was evident at sales held in the first half of February, and prices advanced by several pence.

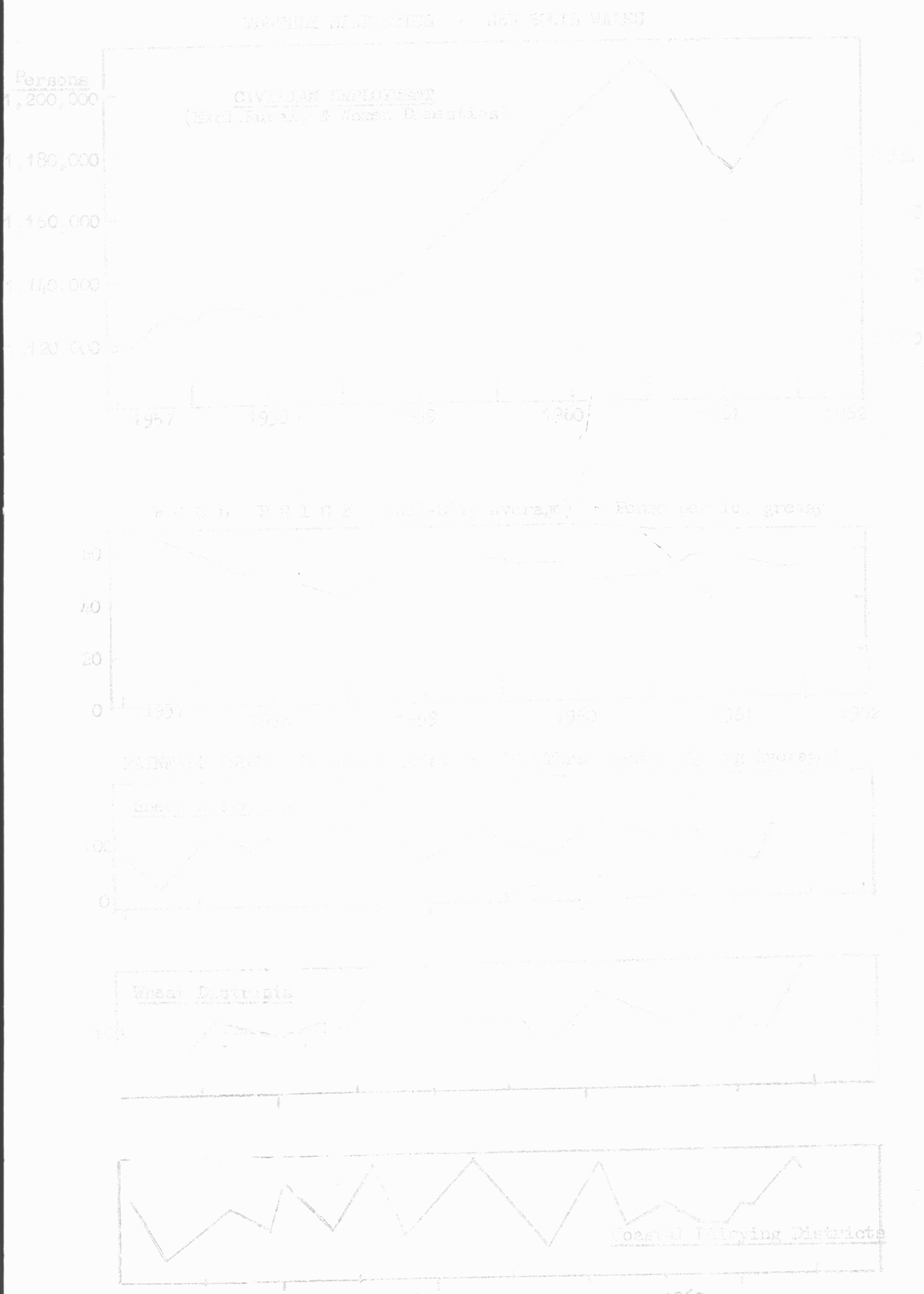
WOOL PRICE = N.S.W. = Pence per lb. greasy - (Average Price that would be realised if whole clip were sold at price level of month shown)

SEASON	August	October	November	December	January	May	June	Season
1956-57	69.0	73.0	77.0	78.0	79.0	83.0	79.0	80.5
1958-59	47.0 N	44.5	45.0	43.5	42.5	55.0	53.0	48.3
1959-60	59.0 N	57.0	56.0	58.0	58.0	55.0	55.0	57.4
1960-61	48.0	48.0	50.0	49.5	50.0	57.0	56.0	51.4
1961-62	56.0	53.0 P	52.0 P	52.0 P	52.0 P			

N: Nominal. P: Preliminary.

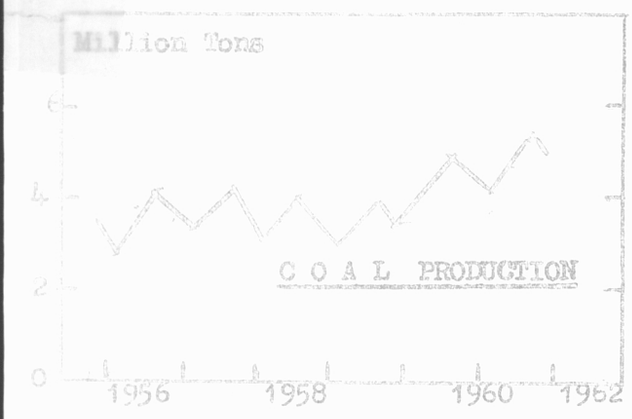
Wool deliveries so far this season have been greater than last season in the Southern States, offsetting falls in New South Wales, Queensland and Western Australia; the seven months' total of 3.92m. bales was 43,000 bales more than in 1960-61 though still 4 percent. below the 1959-60 peak. Sales proceeded rapidly this season, and this, together with a rise in average realisation from 50d. to 54d. per lb. greasy, raised proceeds for the seven months from £177m. in 1960-61 to £199m. in 1961-62; they had been above £200m. in the corresponding periods of 1957-58 and 1959-60.

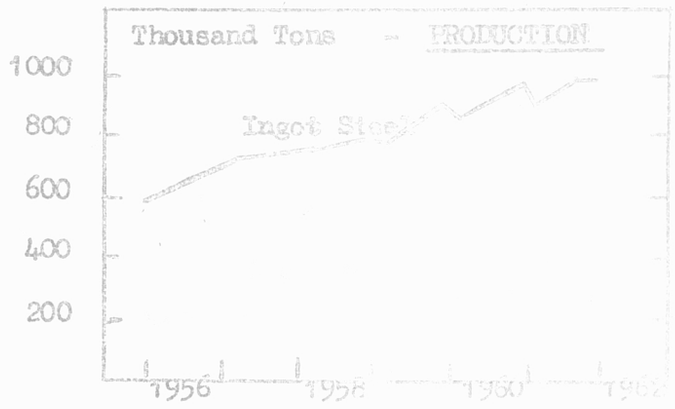
W o o l - AUSTRALIA - Seven Months ended January		1958	1960	1961	1962
Received by Brokers	000 Bales	3,726	4,071	3,875	3,918
Sold by Brokers	000 Bales	2,569	2,823	2,775	2,856
Total Value of Sales	£ million	213.6	211.9	176.5	198.8
Average Value per bale of greasy wool	£	83	75	64	70
Average Weight per bale of greasy wool	lbs.	294	302	304	307
Average Value per lb. of greasy wool	pence	67.7	59.7	50.2	54.4



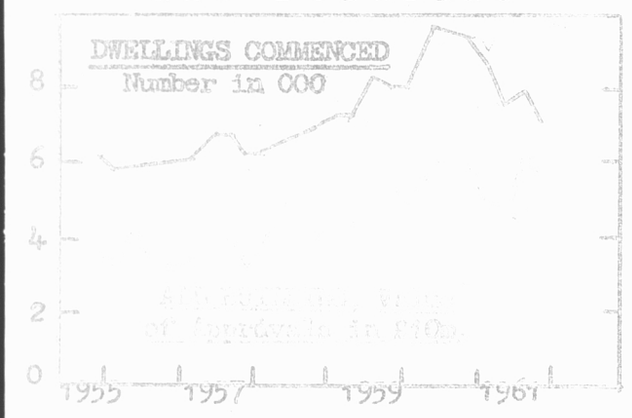
Series commence in July 1958 and extend to January 1962

QUARTERLY STATISTICS - NEW SOUTH WALES

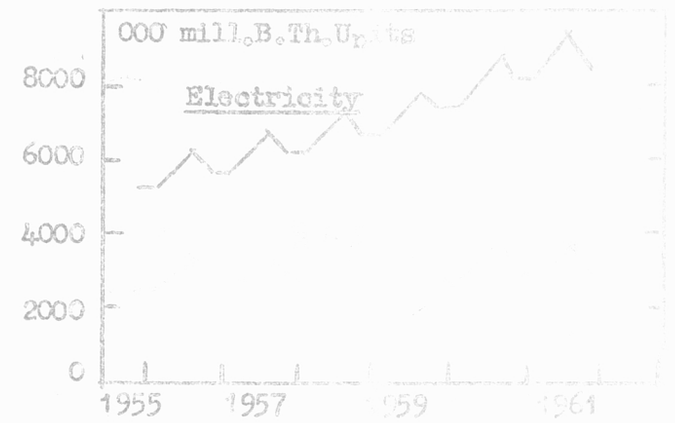




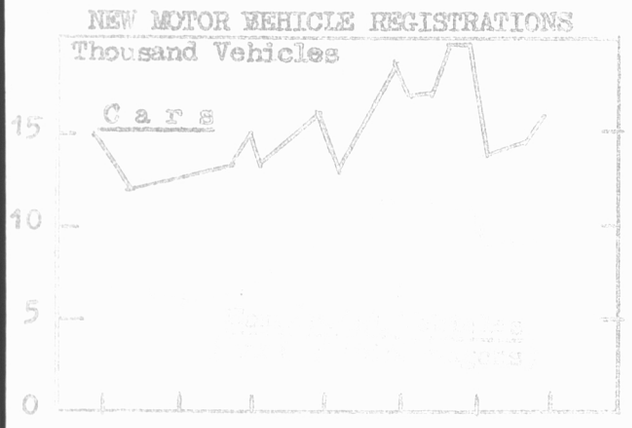
NEW BUILDING



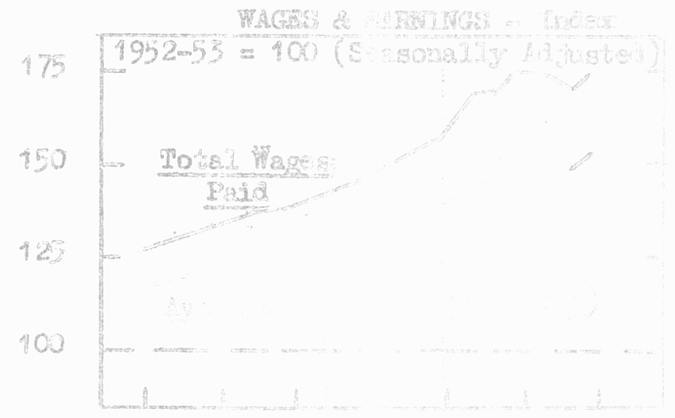
PRODUCTION



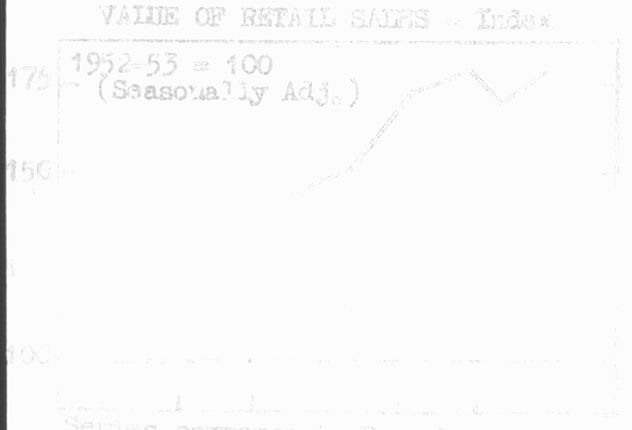
NEW MOTOR VEHICLE REGISTRATIONS



WAGES & EARNINGS - Index



VALUE OF RETAIL SALES - Index



CONSUMERS PRICE INDEX - Sydney

Series commence in December quarter 1955 and extend to December quarter 1961

NEW SOUTH WALES DIGEST OF CURRENT STATISTICS

INDEX for Year 1961, NUMBERS 1 to 12, Issued March 1961 to February 1962

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
GENERAL SUMMARY	1	16	33	48	63	80	98	114	128	144	156	171
PART I: LABOUR, BUILDING, PRODUCTION, TRANSPORT:												
Building	6	18	37		66	83A	102	117	132	146	159	173
Employment ...	1	16	33	48	63	80	98	114	128	144	156	171
Population & Migration ...	6		35			84			130			176
Wages & Earnings ...	3			51		85				148		
Production Coal ...	7	19	36	50	65	83A	102	117	131	146	158	176
Factory Items	7	19	36	50	66	83A	102	117	131	146	158	175
Minerals ...									131		158	
Transport: General							101					
Air Transport										147		
Govt. Bus Services	4		38				101		133			175
Govt. Railways	4	19	38	52	67	83	101	116	133	147	159	175
Motor Vehicles	5	19	38	52	67	82	101	116	133	147	159	174
T.V. & Radio						84						
PART II : FINANCE, TRADE, INCOME:												
Banking:												
General, Volume of Money			39			86			134			177
Central Banking, Money Market		20			68			118			160	
Debits to Accounts	10	23	40		70		103	119	136		162	178
Savings Banks ...	9	22	40	54	69	87	104	120	135	149	161	179
Trading Banks ...	8	21	41	53	69	87	103	119	135	149	161	178
Trading Bank Advances ..		22						120				
Companies: Capital Expenditure		26										
Capital Issues		27		57			104			151		
New Registrations											164	
Government: Commonwealth A/c		25			74			123			163	
State Accounts	10	25	43	55	73		105	123	139	151	162	182
Tax Grants, Loans				55								182
Life Assurance		27		57			105			150		
National Income						92						
Prices			42			91			138			180
Real Estate, Mortgages					70						164	
Sydney Stock Exchange ...	10	26	41	56	72		106	122	137	150	162	178
Trade: Hire Purchase ...		24		54	72	88	106	122	137	150		181
Oversea Trade ...					71	89			136		165	
Retail Trade, N.S.W.		23			72	90		121	137		165	
Retail Trade, Sydney	9	24	43	56	71	90	106	122	136	150	165	181
Wholesale Trade ...		24						122				
PART III : RURAL INDUSTRIES:												
Agriculture				60			111					
Dairying	11	28	44	58	75	95	110	124	140	152	167	183
Livestock & Meat ...	13						108					
Seasonal Conditions ...	11	28	44	58	75	95	108	124	140	152	167	183
Wool, Clip, Price, Sales	12	29	45	59	76		109	125	141	153	168	184
Wool, Exports		30			77		107				166	
GRAPHS, ECONOMIC INDICATORS;	14	31	46	61	78	96	112	126	142	154	169	185
	15	32	47	62	79	97	113	127	143	155	170	186

Special Reviews are shown underlined